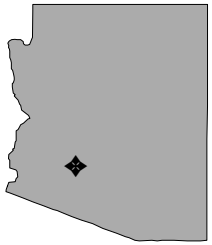
Size: 4,042 acres
Mission: Supported pilot training and ground equipment maintenance
HRS Score: 37.93; placed on NPL in November 1989
IAG Status: Federal Facility Agreement signed in 1990
Contaminants: VOCs, petroleum/oil/lubricants, heavy metals, and pesticides
Media Affected: Groundwater and soil
Funding to Date: $42.1 million
Estimated Cost to Completion (Completion Year): $2.7 million (FY2027)
Final Remedy in Place or Response Complete Date for BRAC Sites: FY2000



Mesa, Arizona

Restoration Background

In July 1991, the BRAC Commission recommended closure of this installation. The installation closed on September 30, 1993.

Before base closure, environmental studies identified 15 sites at the installation. These sites were consolidated into three operable units (OUs). In FY93, an Environmental Assessment of 30 additional areas resulted in creation of two more OUs including 17 new Installation Restoration Program (IRP) sites. OU1 contains 10 sites; OU2 is the liquid fuels storage area; OU3 consists of Fire Protection Training Area No. 2 and a collapsed stormwater line; OU4 contains 9 sites; and OU5 contains 9 sites. A sixth OU was created by Consensus Statement at the April 1997 Technical Working Group Meeting at Williams (Site SS-17 was moved from OU4 to maintain the OU4 schedule). OU6 is the Old Pesticide/Paint Shop.

Removal Actions and Interim Remedial Actions included removal of buried containers, contaminated soil, and 12 underground storage tanks (USTs). In FY93, a Record of Decision (ROD) was signed for OU2, and the installation began Remedial Design (RD) and Remedial Action activities. Soil at OU2 is being treated by soil vapor extraction (SVE). An Environmental Baseline Survey was completed.

In FY94, a ROD was signed for OU1, and all known USTs and oil-water separators were removed. A free-product extraction system was installed at IRP Site ST-12 (OU2). In FY95, the installation removed a UST from the Airfield Site and removed stained-soil areas, drums, and asbestos-containing material from the Concrete Hardfill Site. Risk assessments were prepared for two sites, and decision documents recommending No Further Action were prepared for five sites at OU5. The installation also completed a Feasibility Study (FS), a Proposed Plan, and a draft ROD for OU3. Under the ROD for OU1, installation of a landfill cap was completed. In FY94, the installation formed a BRAC cleanup team and a Restoration Advisory Board. The community relations plan, initially approved in FY91, was revised.

In FY96, a ROD was signed for OU3. Treatability Studies (TSs) of free-product removal, natural attenuation, bioventing, and SVE were initiated at OU2. The installation also completed Remedial Investigations (RIs) at OU4 and OU5. Oil-contaminated soil at the Civil Engineering Prime Beef Yard Site was removed, and two areas of the site were deemed clean by the regulatory agencies.

In FY97, an OU2 TS evaluated natural attenuation and SVE as substitutes for pump-and-treat technology and free-product recovery. An OU3 TS addressing vadose zone (zone extending to the groundwater) contamination and an Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analysis also were completed, and RD activities began. Partnering efforts helped resolve lead cleanup issues at Site SS-19. The ROD for OU5 was signed. The latest version of the BRAC Cleanup Plan was completed.

FY98 Restoration Progress

A focused FS for the liquid fuels storage area (ST-12) was initiated to evaluate remediation alternatives based on the results of the SVE pilot project and the TS. An FS and a Proposed Plan were completed for OU4, which resulted in lead removal, disposal, and capping at the South Desert Village Housing Area.

Because tetrachloroethene (PCE) and trichloroethene (TCE) were detected at the landfill (LF-04) at levels above threshold limits, an RI/FS was programmed for funding in FY99. Annual inspection of the cap at LF-04 was completed.

Investigations were completed at SS-17 (Old Pesticide/Paint Shop); these showed no contamination in groundwater and no unacceptable risks to human health. A risk assessment at FT-02 (Fire Protection Training Area No. 2) showed no unacceptable risks to human health, and no further action at the site was required. The Air Force and EPA agreed that no further testing for pesticides was required at the Williams Golf Course.

Plan of Action

- Obtain all necessary agency signatures on the OU4 ROD
- Begin new contract for long-term operations and maintenance at ST-12 and LF-04
- Conduct RI/FS for PCE and TCE contamination at LF-04

Sites Achieving RIP or RC Per Fiscal Year